

## LP38855

# 1.5A Fast-Response High-Accuracy LDO Linear Regulator with Enable

### General Description

The LP38855 is a high-current, fast-response regulator which can maintain output voltage regulation with an extremely low input to output voltage drop. Fabricated on a CMOS process, the device operates from two input voltages:  $V_{BIAS}$  provides power for the internal bias and control circuits, as well as drive for the gate of the N-MOS power transistor, while  $V_{IN}$  supplies power to the load. The use of an external bias rail allows the part to operate from ultra low  $V_{IN}$  voltages. Unlike bipolar regulators, the CMOS architecture consumes extremely low quiescent current at any output load current. The use of an N-MOS power transistor results in wide bandwidth, yet minimum external capacitance is required to maintain loop stability.

The fast transient response of this device makes it suitable for use in powering DSP, Microcontroller Core voltages and Switch Mode Power Supply post regulators. The LP38855 is available in TO-220 and TO-263 5-Lead packages.

**Dropout Voltage:** 130 mV (typical) at 1.5A load current.

**Low Ground Pin Current:** 14 mA (typical) at 1.5A load current.

**Shutdown Current:** 1  $\mu$ A (typical)  $I_{IN(GND)}$  when EN pin is low.

**Precision Output Voltage:**  $\pm 1.0\%$  for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\pm 2.0\%$  for  $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$ , across all line and load conditions

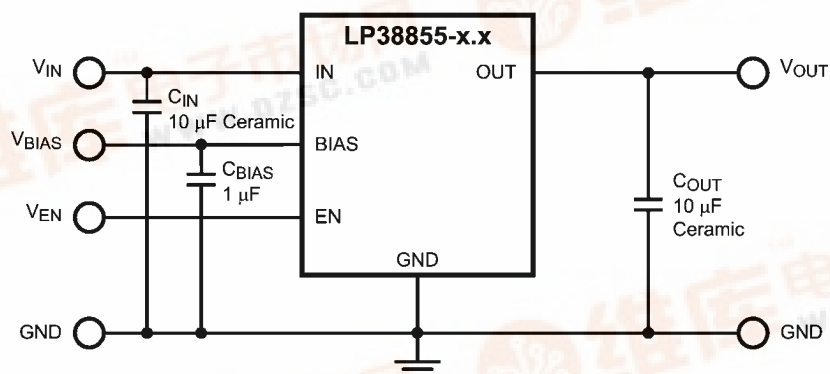
### Features

- Standard  $V_{OUT}$  values of 0.8V and 1.2V
- Wide  $V_{BIAS}$  Supply operating range of 3.0V to 5.5V
- Stable with 10  $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors
- Dropout voltage of 130 mV (typical) at 1.5A load current
- Precision Output Voltage across all line and load conditions:
  - $\pm 1.0\%$  for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$
  - $\pm 2.0\%$  for  $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$
  - $\pm 3.0\%$  for  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$
- Over-Temperature and Over-Current protection
- Available in 5 lead TO-220 and TO-263 packages
- Custom  $V_{OUT}$  values between 0.8V and 1.2V are available
- $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$  Operating Temperature Range

### Applications

- ASIC Power Supplies In:
  - Desktops, Notebooks, and Graphics Cards, Servers
  - Gaming Set Top Boxes, Printers and Copiers
- Server Core and I/O Supplies
- DSP and FPGA Power Supplies
- SMPS Post-Regulator

### Typical Application Circuit



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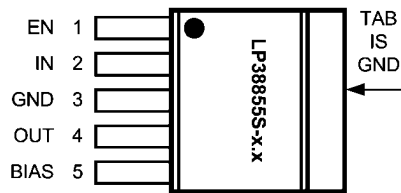
# Ordering Information

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V <sub>OUT</sub> *	Order Number	Package Type	Package Drawing	Supplied As
0.8V	LP38855S-0.8	TO263-5	TS5B	Rail of 45
	LP38855SX-0.8	TO263-5	TS5B	Tape and Reel of 500
	LP38855T-0.8	TO220-5	T05D	Rail of 45
1.2V	LP38855S-1.2	TO263-5	TS5B	Rail of 45
	LP38855SX-1.2	TO263-5	TS5B	Tape and Reel of 500
	LP38855T-1.2	TO220-5	T05D	Rail of 45

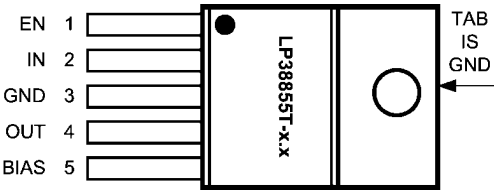
\* For custom V<sub>OUT</sub> values between 0.8V and 1.2V please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office.

## Connection Diagrams



TO-263, Top View

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TO-220, Top View

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## Pin Descriptions

### TO220-5 and TO263-5 Packages

Pin #	Pin Symbol	Pin Description
1	EN	The device Enable pin.
2	IN	The unregulated input voltage pin
3	GND	Ground
4	OUT	The regulated output voltage pin
5	BIAS	The supply for the internal control and reference circuitry
TAB	TAB	The TAB is a thermal connection that is physically attached to the backside of the die, and is used as a thermal heat-sink connection. See the Application Information section for details

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

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If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature	
Soldering, 5 seconds	260°C
ESD Rating	
Human Body Model (Note 2)	±2 kV
Power Dissipation (Note 3)	Internally Limited
V <sub>IN</sub> Supply Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
V <sub>BIAS</sub> Supply Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V

V <sub>EN</sub> Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
V <sub>OUT</sub> Voltage (Survival)	-0.3V to +6.0V
I <sub>OUT</sub> Current (Survival)	Internally Limited
Junction Temperature	-40°C to +150°C

**Operating Ratings** (Note 1)

V <sub>IN</sub> Supply Voltage	(V <sub>OUT</sub> + V <sub>DO</sub> ) to V <sub>BIAS</sub>
V <sub>BIAS</sub> Supply Voltage	3.0V to 5.5V
V <sub>EN</sub> Enable Input Voltage	0.0V to V <sub>BIAS</sub>
I <sub>OUT</sub>	0 mA to 1.5A
Junction Temperature Range (Note 3)	-40°C to +125°C

**Electrical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified: V<sub>IN</sub> = V<sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V, V<sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.0V, I<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 mA, C<sub>IN</sub> = C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10 μF, C<sub>BIAS</sub> = 1 μF, V<sub>EN</sub> = V<sub>BIAS</sub>. Limits in standard type are for T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C only; limits in **boldface type** apply over the junction temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) range of -40°C to +125°C. Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C, and are provided for reference purposes only.

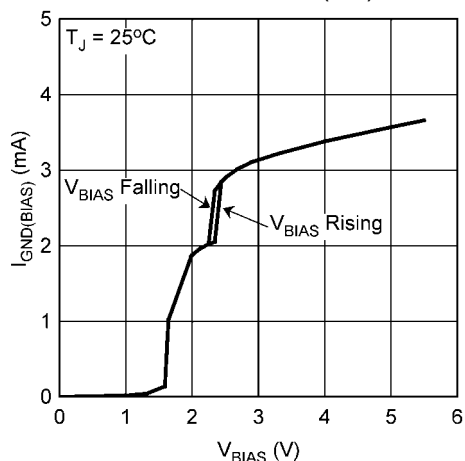
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Units
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage Tolerance	V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> , 3.0V ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> ≤ 5.5V, 10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5A	-1.0 <b>-3.0</b>	0	+1.0 <b>+3.0</b>	%
		V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> , 3.0V ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> ≤ 5.5V, 10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5A, 0°C ≤ T <sub>J</sub> ≤ 125°C	-2.0	0	+2.0	
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>IN</sub>	Line Regulation, V <sub>IN</sub> (Note 4)	V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub>	-	0.04	-	%/V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔV <sub>BIAS</sub>	Line Regulation, V <sub>BIAS</sub> (Note 4)	3.0V ≤ V <sub>BIAS</sub> ≤ 5.5V	-	0.10	-	%/V
ΔV <sub>OUT</sub> /ΔI <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage Load Regulation (Note 5)	10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5A	-	0.2	-	%/A
V <sub>DO</sub>	Dropout Voltage V <sub>IN</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> (Note 6)	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.5A	-	130	165 <b>180</b>	mV
I <sub>GND(IN)</sub>	Ground Pin Current Drawn from V <sub>IN</sub> Supply	LP38855-0.8 10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5A	-	7.0	8.5 <b>9.0</b>	mA
		LP38855-1.2 10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5A	-	11	12 <b>15</b>	
		V <sub>EN</sub> ≤ 0.5V	-	1.0	10 <b>300</b>	μA
I <sub>GND(BIAS)</sub>	Ground Pin Current Drawn from V <sub>BIAS</sub> Supply	10 mA ≤ I <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 1.5A	-	3.0	3.8 <b>4.5</b>	mA
		V <sub>EN</sub> ≤ 0.5V	-	100	170 <b>200</b>	μA
UVLO	Under-Voltage Lock-Out Threshold	V <sub>BIAS</sub> rising until device is functional	2.20 <b>2.00</b>	2.45	2.70 <b>2.90</b>	V
UVLO <sub>(HYS)</sub>	Under-Voltage Lock-Out Hysteresis	V <sub>BIAS</sub> falling from UVLO threshold until device is non-functional	60 <b>50</b>	150	300 <b>350</b>	mV
I <sub>SC</sub>	Output Short-Circuit Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OUT(NOM)</sub> + 1V, V <sub>BIAS</sub> = 3.0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.0V	-	4.5	-	A



## Typical Performance Characteristics

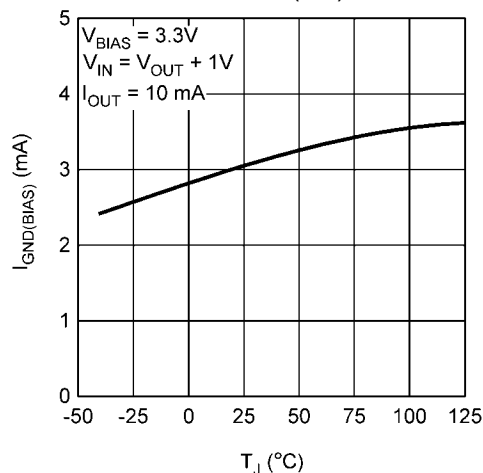
Unless otherwise specified:  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT(NOM)} + 1\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BIAS} = V_{OUT}$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 10\text{ mA}$ ,  $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $C_{BIAS} = 1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic,  $V_{EN} = V_{BIAS}$ .

**$V_{BIAS}$  Ground Pin Current ( $I_{GND(BIAS)}$ ) vs  $V_{BIAS}$**



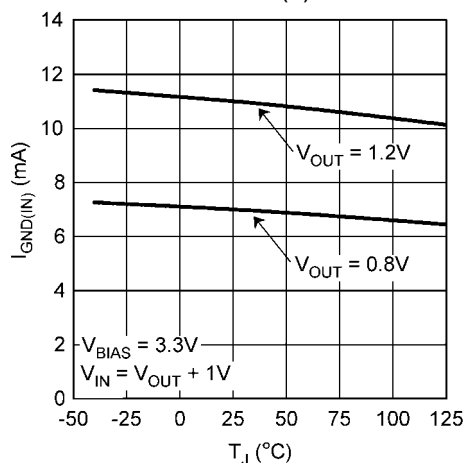
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**$V_{BIAS}$  Ground Pin Current ( $I_{GND(BIAS)}$ ) vs Temperature**



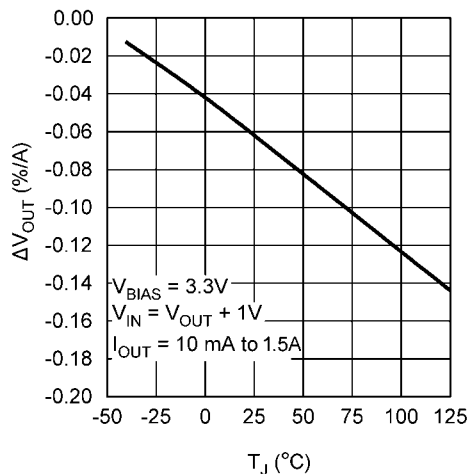
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**$V_{IN}$  Ground Pin Current ( $I_{GND(IN)}$ ) vs Temperature**



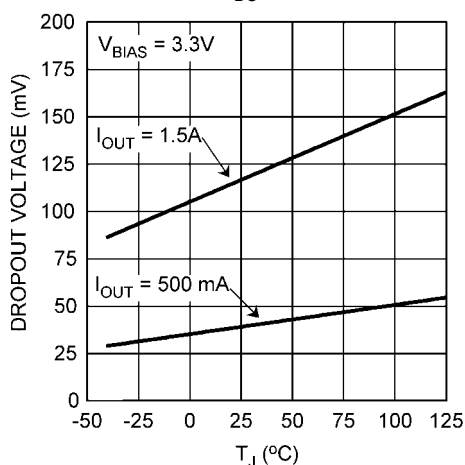
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**Load Regulation vs Temperature**



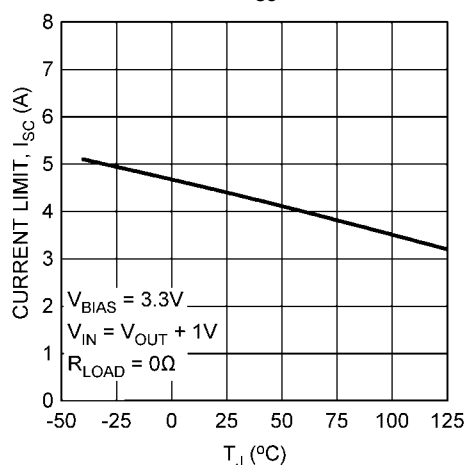
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**Dropout Voltage ( $V_{DO}$ ) vs Temperature**



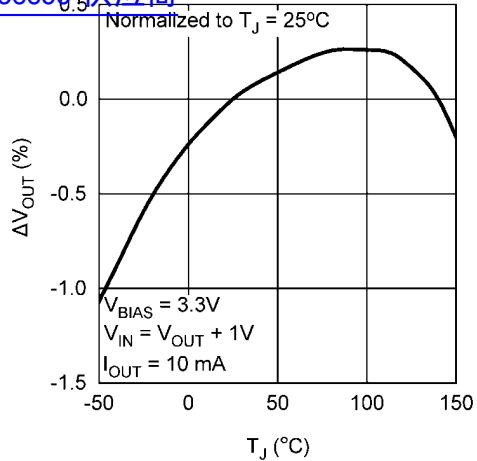
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**Output Current Limit ( $I_{SC}$ ) vs Temperature**



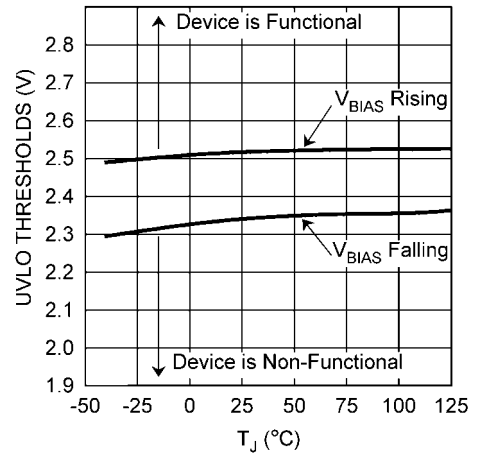
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**$V_{OUT}$  vs Temperature**  
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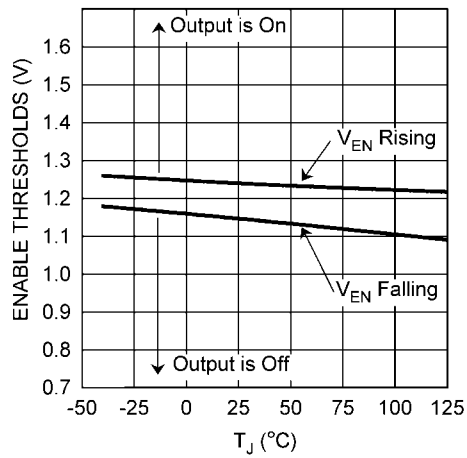
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**UVLO Thresholds vs Temperature**



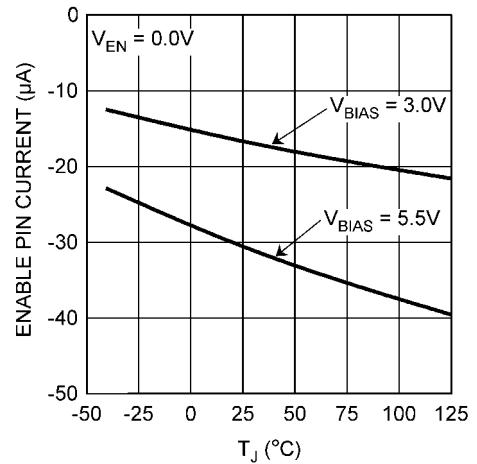
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**Enable Thresholds ( $V_{EN}$ ) vs Temperature**



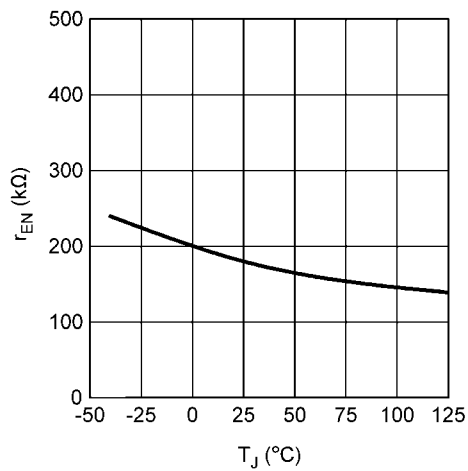
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**Enable Pull-Down Current ( $I_{EN}$ ) vs Temperature**



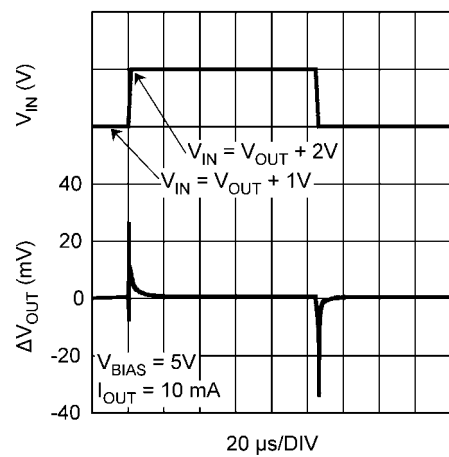
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**Enable Pull-Up Resistor ( $r_{EN}$ ) vs Temperature**



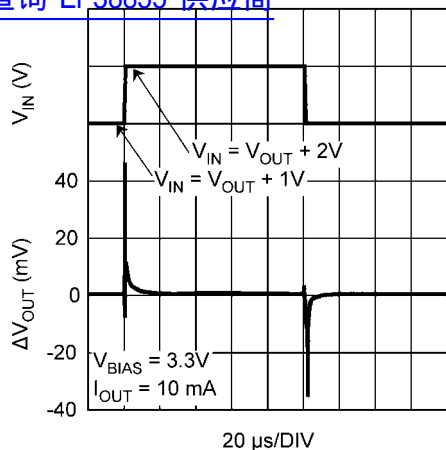
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**$V_{IN}$  Line Transient Response**

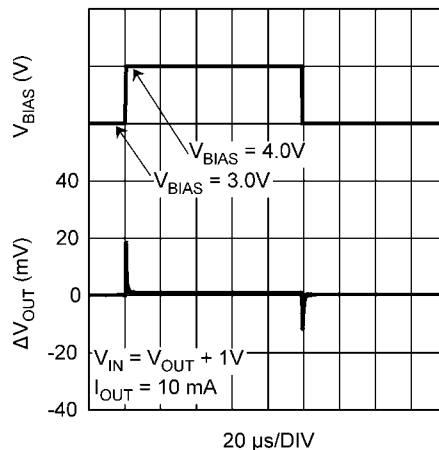


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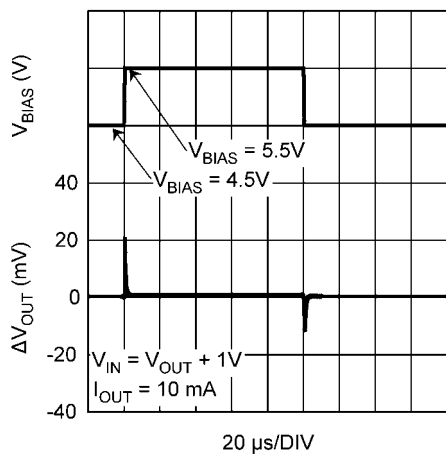
**V<sub>IN</sub> Line Transient Response**  
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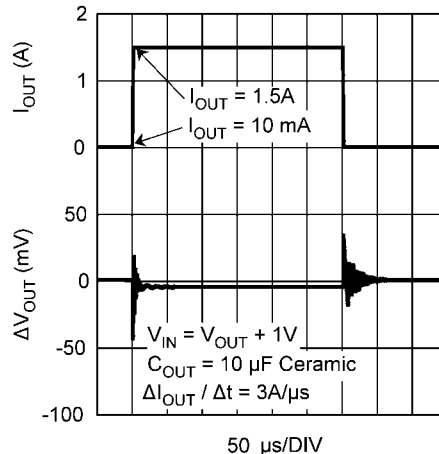
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**V<sub>BIAS</sub> Line Transient Response**

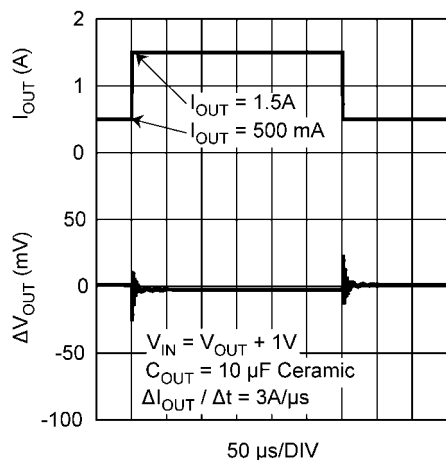
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**V<sub>BIAS</sub> Line Transient Response**

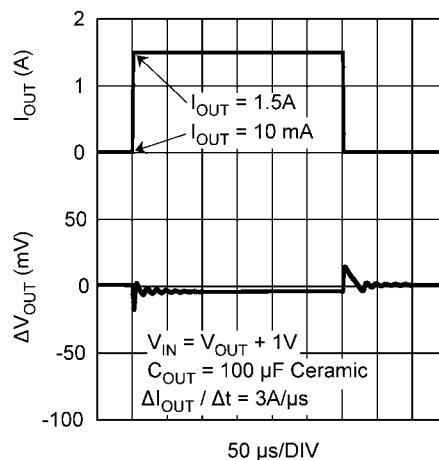
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**Load Transient Response, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10  $\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic**

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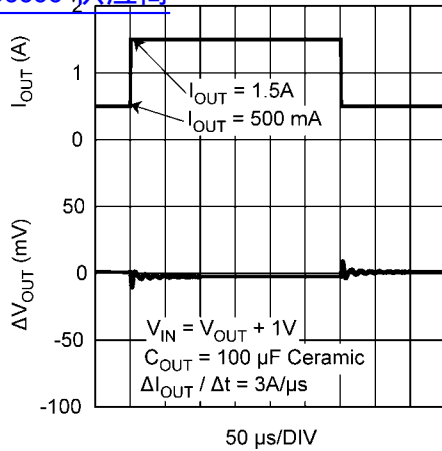
**Load Transient Response, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 10  $\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic**

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**Load Transient Response, C<sub>OUT</sub> = 100  $\mu\text{F}$  Ceramic**

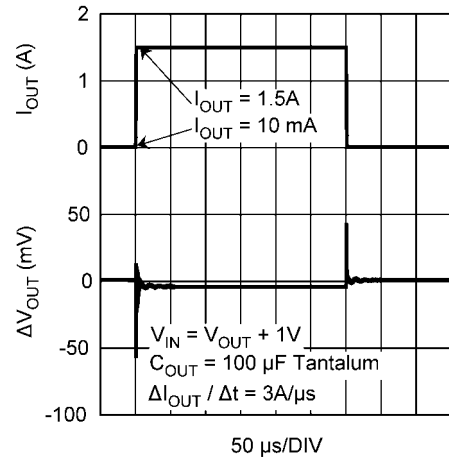
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Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\ \mu\text{F}$  Ceramic  
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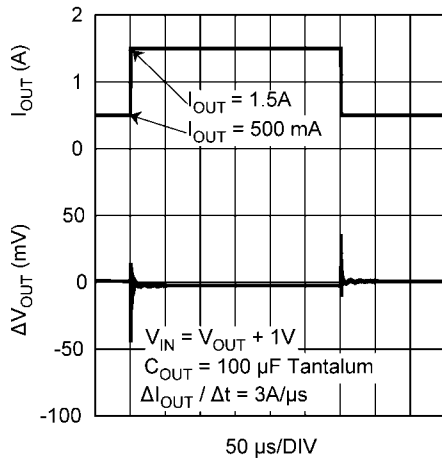
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Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\ \mu\text{F}$  Tantalum



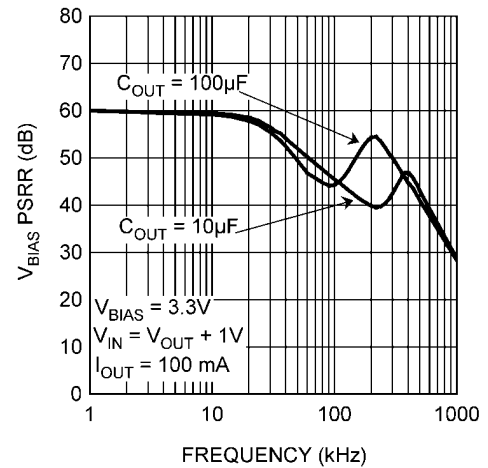
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Load Transient Response,  $C_{OUT} = 100\ \mu\text{F}$  Tantalum



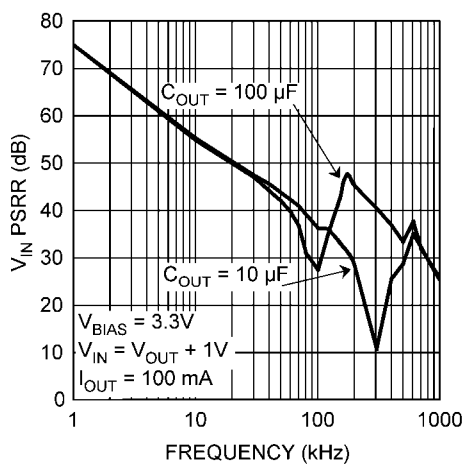
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$V_{BIAS}$  PSRR



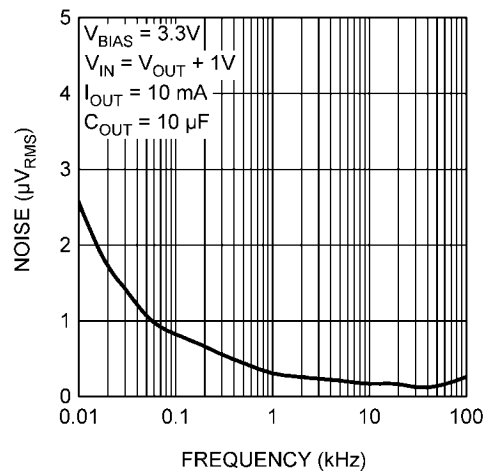
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$V_{IN}$  PSRR



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Output Noise

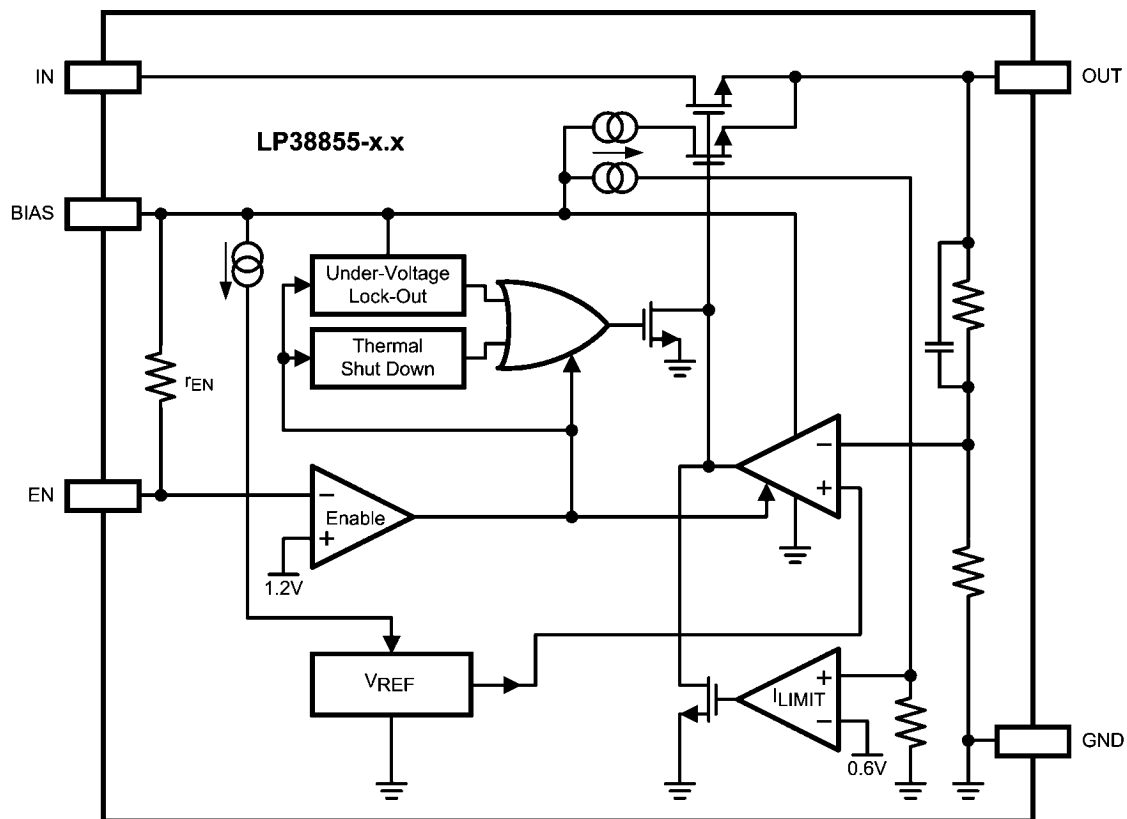


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# Block Diagram

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## Application Information

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### EXTERNAL CAPACITORS

To assure regulator stability, capacitors are required on the input, output and bias pins as shown in the Typical Application Circuit.

#### Output Capacitor

A minimum output capacitance of 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , ceramic, is required for stability. The amount of output capacitance can be increased without limit. The output capacitor must be located less than 1 cm from the output pin of the IC and returned to the device ground pin with a clean analog ground.

Only high quality ceramic types such as X5R or X7R should be used, as the Z5U and Y5F types do not provide sufficient capacitance over temperature.

Tantalum capacitors will also provide stable operation across the entire operating temperature range. However, the effects of ESR may provide variations in the output voltage during fast load transients. Using the minimum recommended 10  $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic capacitor at the output will allow unlimited capacitance, Tantalum and/or Aluminum, to be added in parallel.

#### Input Capacitor

The input capacitor must be at least 10  $\mu\text{F}$ , but can be increased without limit. Its purpose is to provide a low source impedance for the regulator input. A ceramic capacitor, X5R or X7R, is recommended.

Tantalum capacitors may also be used at the input pin. There is no specific ESR limitation on the input capacitor (the lower, the better).

Aluminum electrolytic capacitors can be used, but are not recommended as their ESR increases very quickly at cold temperatures. They are not recommended for any application where the ambient temperature falls below 0°C.

#### Bias Capacitor

The capacitor on the bias pin must be at least 1  $\mu\text{F}$ . It can be any good quality capacitor (ceramic is recommended).

### INPUT VOLTAGE

The input voltage ( $V_{\text{IN}}$ ) is the high current external voltage rail that will be regulated down to a lower voltage, which is applied to the load. The input voltage must be at least  $V_{\text{OUT}} + V_{\text{DO}}$ , and no higher than whatever value is used for  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$ .

### BIAS VOLTAGE

The bias voltage ( $V_{\text{BIAS}}$ ) is a low current external voltage rail required to bias the control circuitry and provide gate drive for the N-FET pass transistor. The bias voltage must be in the range of 3.0V to 5.5V to ensure proper operation of the device.

### UNDER VOLTAGE LOCKOUT

The bias voltage is monitored by a circuit which prevents the device from functioning when the bias voltage is below the Under-Voltage Lock-Out (UVLO) threshold of approximately 2.45V.

As the bias voltage rises above the UVLO threshold the device control circuitry become active. There is approximately 150 mV of hysteresis built into the UVLO threshold to provide noise immunity.

When the bias voltage is between the UVLO threshold and the Minimum Operating Rating value of 3.0V the device will be functional, but the operating parameters will not be within the guaranteed limits.

### SUPPLY SEQUENCING

There is no requirement for the order that  $V_{\text{IN}}$  or  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$  are applied or removed. However, the output voltage cannot be guaranteed until both  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$  are within the range of guaranteed operating values.

If used in a dual-supply system where the regulator load is returned to a negative supply, the output pin must be diode clamped to ground. A Schottky diode is recommended for this diode clamp.

### REVERSE VOLTAGE

A reverse voltage condition will exist when the voltage at the output pin is higher than the voltage at the input pin. Typically this will happen when  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is abruptly taken low and  $C_{\text{OUT}}$  continues to hold a sufficient charge such that the input to output voltage becomes reversed.

The NMOS pass element, by design, contains no body diode. This means that, as long as the gate of the pass element is not driven, there will not be any reverse current flow through the pass element during a reverse voltage event. The gate of the pass element is not driven when  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$  is below the UVLO threshold, or the EN pin is held low.

When  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$  is above the UVLO threshold, and the EN pin is above the  $V_{\text{EN(ON)}}$  threshold, the control circuitry is active and will attempt to regulate the output voltage. Since the input voltage is less than the output voltage the control circuit will drive the gate of the pass element to the full  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$  potential when the output voltage begins to fall. In this condition, reverse current will flow from the output pin to the input pin, limited only by the  $R_{\text{DS(ON)}}$  of the pass element and the output to input voltage differential. Discharging an output capacitor up to 1000  $\mu\text{F}$  in this manner will not damage the device as the current will decay rapidly. However, continuous reverse current should be avoided.

### ENABLE OPERATION

The Enable pin (EN) provides a mechanism to enable, or disable, the regulator output stage. The Enable pin has an internal pull-up, through a typical 180 k $\Omega$  resistor, to  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$ .

If the Enable pin is actively driven, pulling the Enable pin above the  $V_{\text{EN}}$  threshold of 1.25V (typical) will turn the regulator output on, while pulling the Enable pin below the  $V_{\text{EN}}$  threshold will turn the regulator output off. There is approximately 100 mV of hysteresis built into the Enable threshold provide noise immunity.

If the Enable function is not needed this pin should be left open, or connected directly to  $V_{\text{BIAS}}$ . If the Enable pin is left open, stray capacitance on this pin must be minimized, otherwise the output turn-on will be delayed while the stray capacitance is charged through the internal resistance ( $r_{\text{EN}}$ ).

### POWER DISSIPATION AND HEAT-SINKING

A heat-sink may be required depending on the maximum power dissipation and maximum ambient temperature of the application. Under all possible conditions, the junction temperature must be within the range specified under operating conditions.

The total power dissipation of the device is the sum of three different points of dissipation in the device.

The first part is the power that is dissipated in the NMOS pass element, and can be determined with the formula:

$$P_{\text{D(PASS)}} = (V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) \times I_{\text{OUT}} \quad (1)$$

The second part is the power that is dissipated in the bias and control circuitry, and can be determined with the formula:

$$P_{D(BIAS)} = V_{BIAS} \times I_{GND(BIAS)} \quad (2)$$

where  $I_{GND(BIAS)}$  is the portion of the operating ground current of the device that is related to  $V_{BIAS}$ .

The third part is the power that is dissipated in portions of the output stage circuitry, and can be determined with the formula:

$$P_{D(IN)} = V_{IN} \times I_{GND(IN)} \quad (3)$$

where  $I_{GND(IN)}$  is the portion of the operating ground current of the device that is related to  $V_{IN}$ .

The total power dissipation is then:

$$P_D = P_{D(PASS)} + P_{D(BIAS)} + P_{D(IN)} \quad (4)$$

The maximum allowable junction temperature rise ( $\Delta T_J$ ) depends on the maximum anticipated ambient temperature ( $T_{A(MAX)}$ ) for the application, and the maximum allowable operating junction temperature ( $T_{J(MAX)}$ ):

$$\Delta T_J = T_{J(MAX)} - T_{A(MAX)} \quad (5)$$

The maximum allowable value for junction to ambient Thermal Resistance,  $\theta_{JA}$ , can be calculated using the formula:

$$\theta_{JA} \leq \frac{\Delta T_J}{P_D} \quad (6)$$

### Heat-Sinking The TO-220 Package

The TO-220 package has a  $\theta_{JA}$  rating of 60°C/W, and a  $\theta_{JC}$  rating of 3°C/W. These ratings are for the package only, no additional heat-sinking, and with no airflow.

The thermal resistance of a TO-220 package can be reduced by attaching it to a heat-sink or a copper plane on a PC board. If a copper plane is to be used, the values of  $\theta_{JA}$  will be same as shown in next section for TO-263 package.

The heat-sink to be used in the application should have a heat-sink to ambient thermal resistance,  $\theta_{HA}$ :

$$\theta_{HA} \leq \theta_{JA} - (\theta_{CH} + \theta_{JC}) \quad (7)$$

where  $\theta_{JA}$  is the required total thermal resistance from the junction to the ambient air,  $\theta_{CH}$  is the thermal resistance from the case to the surface of the heat sink, and  $\theta_{JC}$  is the thermal resistance from the junction to the surface of the case.

For this equation,  $\theta_{JC}$  is about 3°C/W for a TO-220 package. The value for  $\theta_{CH}$  depends on method of attachment, insulator, etc.  $\theta_{CH}$  varies between 1.5°C/W to 2.5°C/W. Consult the heat-sink manufacturer datasheet for details and recommendations.

### Heat-Sinking The TO-263 Package

The TO-263 package has a  $\theta_{JA}$  rating of 60°C/W, and a  $\theta_{JC}$  rating of 3°C/W. These ratings are for the package only, no additional heat-sinking, and with no airflow.

The TO-263 package uses the copper plane on the PCB as a heat-sink. The tab of this package is soldered to the copper plane for heat-sinking. The graph below shows a curve for the  $\theta_{JA}$  of TO-263 package for different copper area sizes, using a typical PCB with 1 ounce copper and no solder mask over the copper area for heat-sinking.

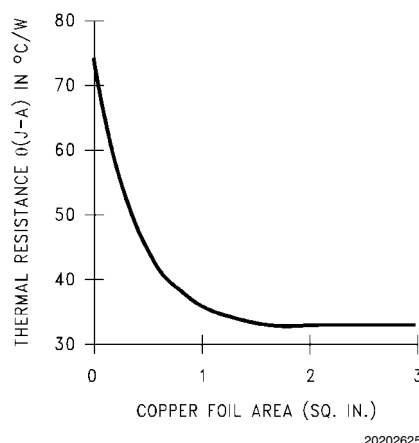


FIGURE 1.  $\theta_{JA}$  vs Copper (1 Ounce) Area for the TO-263 package

As shown in Figure 1, increasing the copper area beyond 1 square inch produces very little improvement. The minimum value for  $\theta_{JA}$  for the TO-263 package mounted to a PCB is 32°C/W.

Figure 2 shows the maximum allowable power dissipation for TO-263 packages for different ambient temperatures, assuming  $\theta_{JA}$  is 35°C/W and the maximum junction temperature is 125°C.

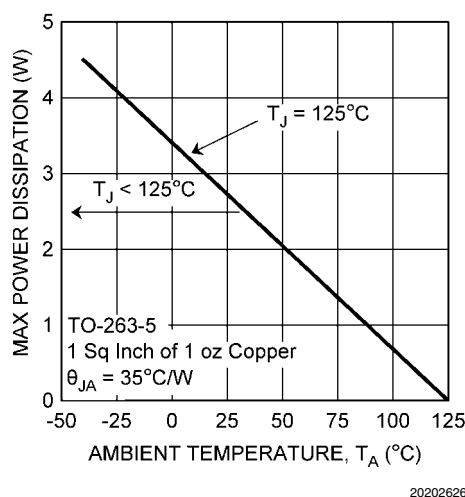
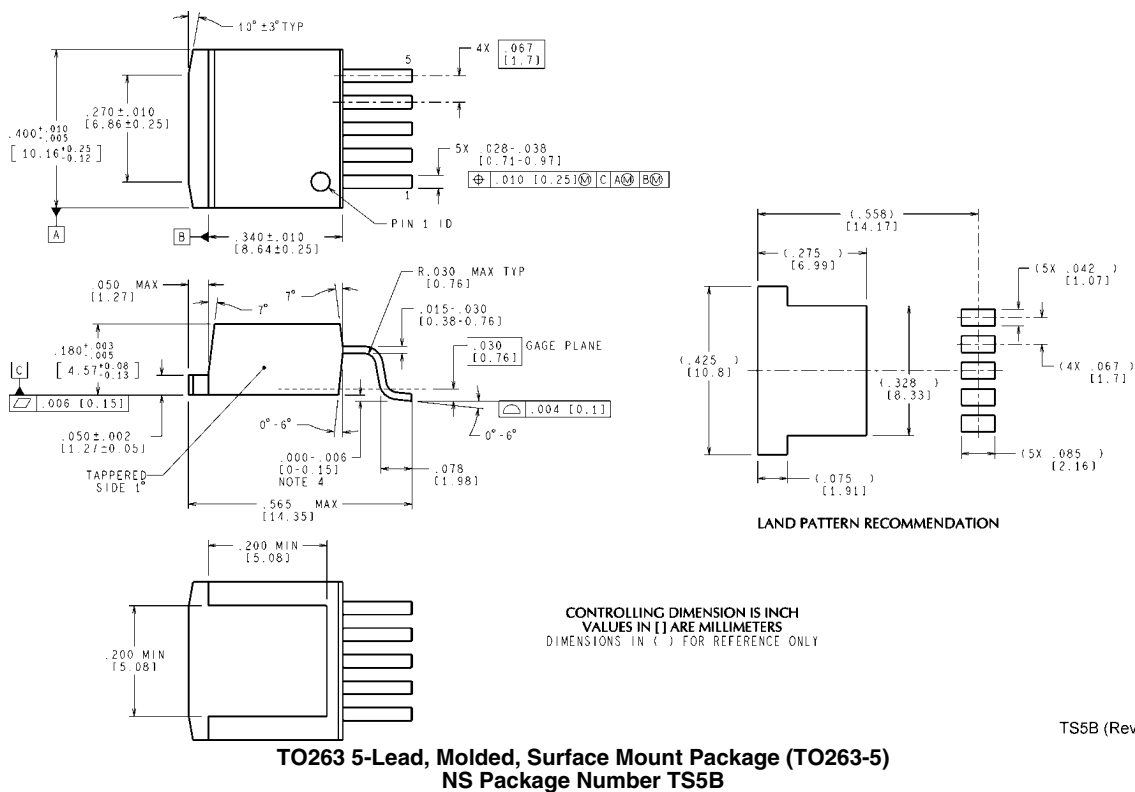
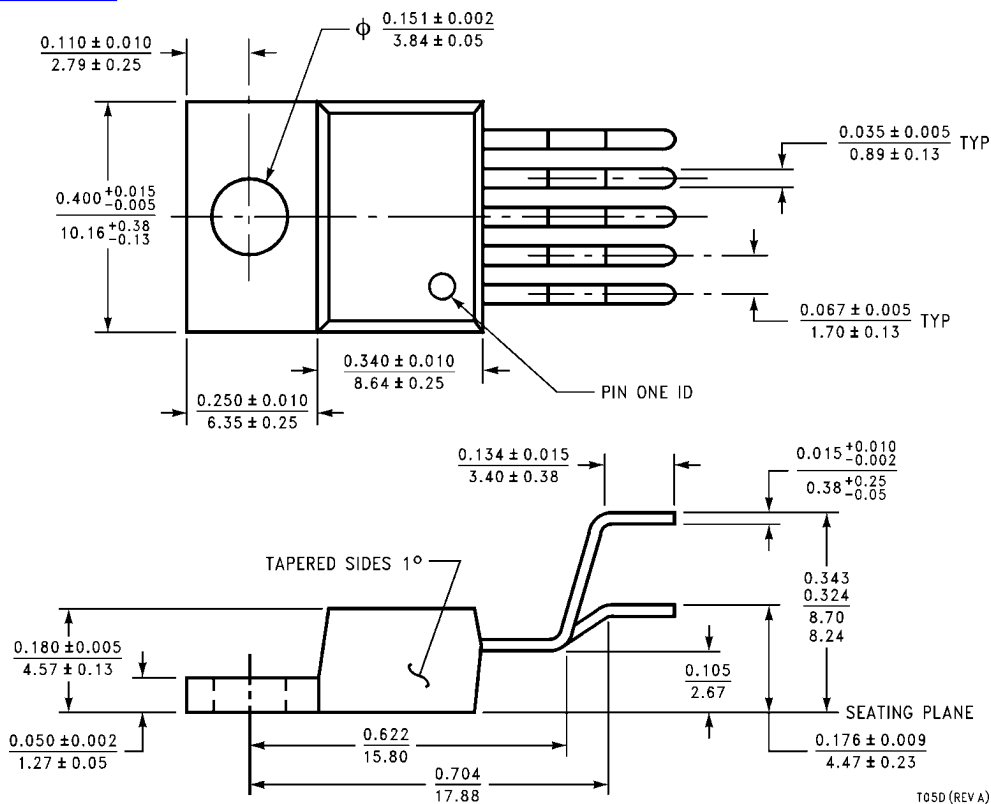


FIGURE 2. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature for TO-263 package

# Physical Dimensions

inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

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## Notes

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